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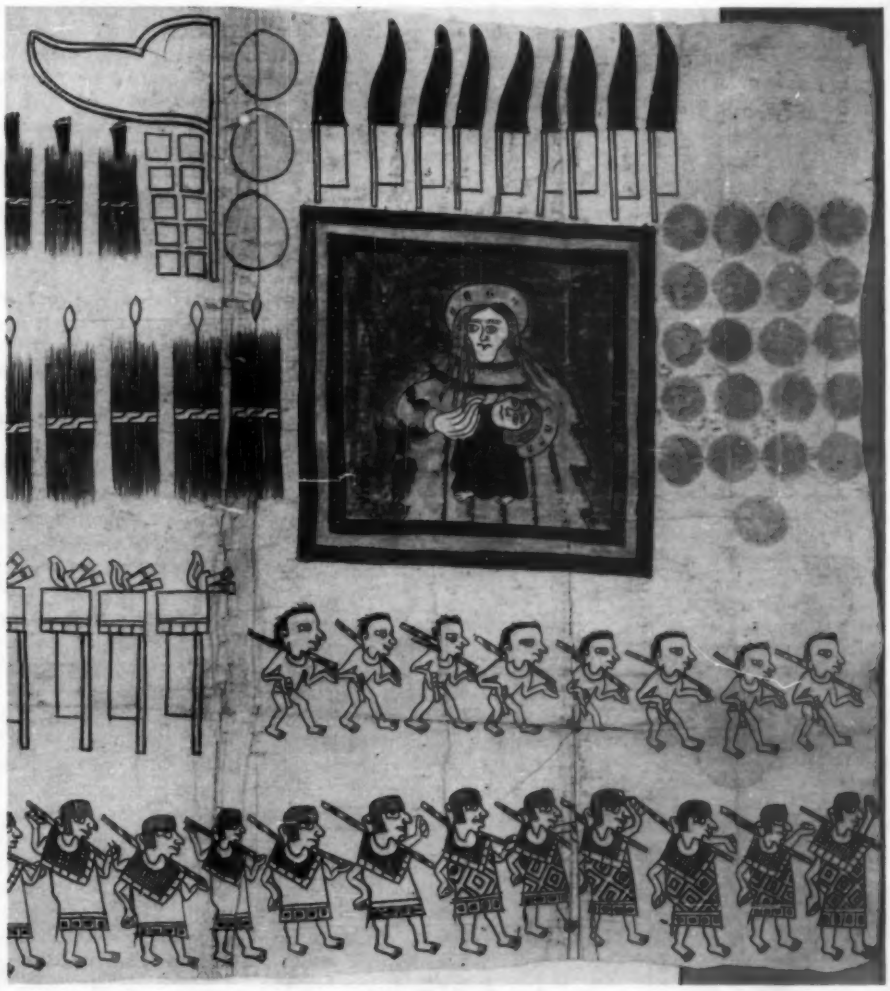

"An Ongoing Voyage": the Columbus Quincentenary at the Library

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Detail from the Huejotzingo Codex, an Aztec manuscript from about 1531. The earliest paper from the New World in the Library of Congress, it is a pictographic record of a lawsuit brought by Aztecs against the Spanish colonial authorities to recover the costs of Aztec aid to explorer Hernán Cortés. (Harkness Collection, Manuscript Division)

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Alice Taylor, Acting Editor

Henriette Avram Addresses MARC Licensing Issue At ALA Conference

"I want to tell you about our future plans . . . the immensity of our problems, our determination to solve them, and your stake in our problems," Henriette Avram, the Library's Associate Librarian for Collections Services, told an audience of more than 200 members of the American Library Association (ALA) in Chicago on January 6.

"We take our role of representing the interests of our constituencies very seriously," she said, explaining that in 1991 the Library will be going to the Congress for a major increase in Federal appropriations primarily to cover the costs of cataloging current materials as well as to deal with the Library's arrearage.

But the cost of distribution of bibliographic data must by law be charged to the consumer. The Library is mandated to return the cost plus 10 percent to the U.S. Treasury for the bibliographic services distributed to libraries and other agencies.

The problem has been apparent during the past several years as costs have increased, Mrs. Avram said. Although Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) prices have been raised slightly over the years, there is still a large gap between costs and charges. CDS officials have been concerned that if prices were raised to cover all the costs, the effect would create serious problems for organizations that do not resell the

(Cont. on p. 56)

Hispanic Division Marks 50th Anniversary

The Hispanic Division of the Library of Congress celebrated its 50th anniversary on December 6, 1989, with a rededication ceremony and reception in the newly refurbished Hispanic Reading Room. The Hispanic Room, which has been closed for four years during the renovation of the Thomas Jefferson Building, will reopen to the public in mid-1990.

James H. Billington, Librarian of Congress, and Cole Blasier, chief of the Hispanic Division, welcomed approximately 150 diplomats, scholars, library officials, and friends of the division. Jaime Fuster, Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico in the U.S. Congress, stressed the importance of the Library's Hispanic collections. Brantz Mayor, nephew of Archer M. Huntington, the philanthropist whose largess endowed the building of the Hispanic Room, talked about his uncle's endeavors on behalf of Hispanic culture. The Hispanic Division's parent organization, the Hispanic Society of America, founded in 1904 by Archer Huntington, was represented by its president, Theodore Beardsley.

Lewis Hanke, the first director of what was known as the Hispanic Foundation (now the Hispanic Division), gave a personal and institutional synthesis of the role of the Library in Luso-Hispanic studies during the last 50 years. Now professor emeritus at the University of Massachusetts, Professor Hanke served as the division's director from 1939 to 1951. He founded the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, an annual annotated bibliography in the humanities and social sciences, in 1936 while teaching at Harvard. More than 100 scholars collaborate each year in the preparation of the *Handbook*, which is recognized as the basic reference and acquisitions tool for the field.

Professor Hanke spoke about the eras of Herbert Putnam, Archibald MacLeish, Luther Evans, David Rubio, Francisco Aguilera, and Howard F. Cline, all of whom oversaw the Hispanic collection's growth

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An Ongoing Voyage, 1492–1992
The Library of Congress Quincentenary Program

For the great community of the Americas, and for the rest of the world, the date of October 12, 1492, holds deep historical and cultural consequence. From any point of view it must be recognized that the Spanish ships La Niña, La Pinta, and Santa Maria, captained by Christopher Columbus and others on the dawn of that memorable morning, were carrying the protagonists of the astonishing encounter of two worlds. And from that moment, nothing would ever be the same.

New territories, new peoples, and new ways were made possible on that fateful day in the fall of 1492. There was born another distinct entity, which in reality has become the New World, America.

According to John Hébert, coordinator for the Library of Congress Quincentenary Program, "Seen from a recent perspective, this New World was not really what was encountered at the arrival of the Spanish caravels in the West Indies; the true New World was that which began to emerge in the universal environment starting from the very moment of landfall, from the very moment of discovery. It was based on the enriching process of encounter, transculturation, syncretism, and the intermix of races, in a manner so special that it characterizes the reality of what is today America, the New World. That process continues to enrich our Hemisphere in much the same fashion as a continuing or an ongoing voyage whose end is not in sight."

Nevertheless, when the Europeans entered into the vast and hidden American landscape, describing a world of illusion and fantasy, their cultural background produced the idea that a new world had been discovered. Little did they realize that the place they explored with such great vigor and haste, seeking to find what they thought it to be, was not so new nor so recent, for throughout the expanse of the Americas there already existed rich and diverse societies characterized by elaborate artisan techniques, ingenious models of agricultural production, advanced architectural and engineering designs, and extensive networks for communication and trade. Along with surviving cultural objects, there existed complex systems of government and highly-developed social and religious patterns, before which the Europeans could not hide their wonder and amazement.

On this cultural landscape, which was the indigenous world, attempts were made by the Europeans to implant a new social, political, and religious scheme: a new design for life and social conduct. These would never come to replace completely the experience, power, and peculiarities of the native world in America. The presence today of these indigenous cultural characteristics marks, along with the valuable African contribution, the diverse and particular originality shown by the countries of the Americas. An intimate and prolonged process of acculturation, in which numerous peoples participated, fused them together without losing their unique cultural and racial makeup.

For Europe, the arrival in America, the encounter, and the subsequent exploitation of the resources of America marked, among other things, the start of the Modern Age. The omens, superstitions, and myths about the unknown extensions of the Atlantic Ocean, which existed through the Middle Ages, were overcome, allowing entry into the age of great geographic discoveries and the advancement of navigation, cosmology, and cartography.

About the enormous breadth of Quincentenary issues, Dr. Hébert commented, "In 1992 the world will find itself staring into a 500-year past in an attempt to understand the

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1492 1992

AN ONGOING VOYAGE

Library of Congress Quincentenary Program

The Library's Quincentenary Program logo represents the encounter and syncretism between two different cultures. The cross is similar to that used on the sails of the European explorers who at great risk crossed the unknown in search of a westerly route to the Orient. The flames, based on Native American drawings, represent the sun or brilliance of the New World. According to chroniclers of the time, the Spanish soldiers cried upon seeing the magnificence of cities such as Tenochtitlán. The logo was designed by Robert Kinneary, Graphics Unit, Library of Congress.

Quincentenary *(Cont. from p. 51)*
present and plan for the future as we recognize the quincentenary of Christopher Columbus's dramatic voyage. The encounter, conquest, assimilation, and survival of culture will be reviewed by the Library through its rich resources and with the assistance of Library specialists and consultants."

The Library of Congress will highlight the Quincentenary period with two major exhibitions—"Old World/New World: The Worlds of Columbus" in 1992, and "The Changing Americas: A Point of Departure" in 1994. There will also be several special format exhibitions; a survey of microfilm and other photographic holdings of archival documents from Spain in U.S. repositories; a bibliography of Columbus materials in the Library of Congress; conferences on cultural pluralism and the Americas and on the idea of discovery; musical, film, and literary programs; and facsimiles of Library treasures, including the Columbus Book of Privileges (1502), the Huejotzingo Codex (1531), the Diego Gutiérrez map of America (1562), and the Oztoticpac Land Map (Mexico, ca. 1540).

Among the objects from the Library's collections that will be on public view is one of the primary source materials validating the efforts of Columbus, his own Book of Privileges, which set forth his demands made upon the King and Queen of Spain, as rewards for him and a legacy for his progeny, a listing of all privileges, grants, and agreements relating to the discovery of the New World from 1492 to 1502. The Library's copy, one of four extant, is a manuscript on vellum dictated by Columbus to a scribe. The book will be produced in facsimile with a scholarly article by a Columbus expert.

The Library will display for the first time the Huejotzingo Codex, that was produced by native people of Mexico and includes what is considered to be the first rendering of the Madonna and Child produced in the New World. The document, on eight sheets of a native-made paper, denotes a numbering system and illustrates food products and services supplied by the natives.

Other important items to be displayed include an autographed first edition book by Fernández de Oviedo y Valdés, an official chronicler of the Spanish Crown who spent 34 years in the Caribbean, and wrote *Historia General y Natural de las Indias;* the manuscript letters of Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, who was lost in the Gulf Coastal area from 1527 to 1535, and who conducted the first exploration of the La Plata River and wrote of his ordeals in 1536; and several original manuscripts of Bartolomé de las Casas, protector and friend of the Indian.

Caspar Vopell's terrestrial globe within armillary sphere, titled Nova ac generalis orbis descriptio, *was constructed between 1543 and 1545. The armillary sphere was meant to show the earth's relation to the universe according to the Ptolemaic system, and is engraved with inscriptions, zodiac signs, and degrees of latitude and longitude. (Geography and Map Division)*

In addition to these revealing manuscripts, the Library holds a number of the maps which were of such critical importance during the time of exploration: the 1508 Johann Ruysch map of the world in Ptolemy's *Geographia* (1507); the Agnese portolan atlas (Venice, ca. 1544); Ptolemy's *Geographia Apies Noussima Tradutione* (Strasbourg, 1513); the Caspar Vopell terrestrial globe within armillery sphere, prepared between 1543–1545; the Gutiérrez map of America, 1562; the Mateo Prunes portolan chart of the Mediterranean world, 1559, with details of animals, potentates, and saints; and the 1524 edition of Conquistador Hernán Cortés's letter to Charles V, with a map of the city of Tenochtitlán and the Gulf of Mexico. Many of these treasures have not been on extended exhibit previously.

A catalog for the exhibit in 1992, "Old World/New World: The Worlds of Columbus," will consist of a selection of scholarly essays on the Medieval World, Columbus, the New World, and the early contact period.

Barbara M. Loste, assistant coordinator of the Quincentenary Program, contributes her experience as designer, publisher, and exhibition coordinator to the project. She commented, "When we say that Columbus discovered America, we must ask ourselves whether 'discovery' is the most precise action word to describe what really took place. Columbus and his colleagues unwittingly landed in what they thought was China, and Columbus died still thinking he had discovered a westerly sea route to the Indies. Little did he know that what he set into motion was an explosive period of cultural meshing, clash, adaptation, and accommodation. Profound changes were ushered in by the first voyage and those which followed, bringing more exploration and expansion. We are now given a great opportunity to ask some basic questions, perhaps not asked before: What is America? Who is an American? And, who discovered whom?"

The Library has selected two curators to work on the project: Ida Altman, professor of history at the University of New Orleans, and John Fleming, professor of English and comparative literature, and master of Wilson College, Princeton University.

Dr. Altman, when asked for her thoughts on the impending commemoration, said, "The 1992 Quincentennial exhibition will provide an excellent opportunity to show the richness and diversity of the indigenous cultures and societies of the Americas, at the time of European contact. I hope we will be able to convey some of the complexity of the process of encounter between the Europeans and the native people of the Americas and the variety of responses on the part of both groups. It is important that the treatment of the encounter be aimed at achieving a realistic balance that will show that contacts between the societies were dynamic and highly developed."

Dr. Fleming added, "The principal challenges facing the organizers of such an exhibition arise from the richly mysterious character of Christopher Columbus the man and the startlingly complex implications of his voyages of discovery. As an 'historical figure' Columbus—like Julius Caesar, Jesus, Shakespeare, and a few other perennially fascinating subjects of biography—exists in nearly as many versions as there are books written about him. Scholars remain in fundamental disagreement concerning his nationality, the language he spoke, his religious tradition, his motives, and his technical competence as a sailor, among other subjects. More ambiguous than the meaning of the man is the meaning of his enterprise.

"What is 'discovery' from one point of view is 'invasion' from another," Dr. Fleming continued. "One man's expansion is another's subjugation. Even such a term as 'the New World' is a loaded one that

Illustration from Epistola de insulis nuper inventis *(1494), Columbus's letter describing the New World. (Rare Book and Special Collections Division, Library of Congress)*

may bring with it a definite and controversial perspective. Europe and America did indeed meet in 'the New World'; but Europeans and Americans had very different experiences in the encounter. The exhibition at the Library of Congress, the greatest library in the Americas, must aspire at once to historical clarity and to spiritual truth. It is an exhilarating challenge that invites all those involved in the project to set off on a course—not entirely unlike that of the admiral himself—over often unknown waters."

—John Sullivan

Quincentenary Schedule 1990–1994

The coordinators of the Quincentenary Program of the Library of Congress are planning an exciting five-year program to explore the advancement of cultural and intellectual life in the Americas related to the historic voyage of Christopher Columbus in 1492.

Dedicated to the creative use of the Library's collections as well as its human resources, the program will consist of a series of exhibitions, publications, conferences, seminars, lectures, public events, and educational activities.

The overall program will be divided into two phases: "Old World/New World: the Worlds of Columbus" (1990–1992); and "The Changing Americas: A Point of Departure" (1993–1994).

A tentative schedule of the five-year program follows; some of the events are contingent on the availability of funds or personnel. Announcements of the individual events will be made as specific plans are completed.

☐ **July 1990.** *National Educators' Institute—"Discovery, Encounter and Exchange: the Seeds of Change."* A three-week seminar for 50 secondary teachers and librarians from around the country. Scholars and participants will consider the events surrounding October 12, 1492, and the ensuing 500 years of transformation in the Americas. Organized with the collaboration of National History Day, the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), WETA-TV, the American Library Association, the Federation of State Humanities Councils, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Library of Congress. The Library will serve as the organizing institution and the location of the Institute. (See related article, p. 55.)

☐ **October 1990.** *Archival Survey Project.* Publication of the survey of Spanish archival documents in photoform in U.S. repositories. Research work on the project is to be completed by the fall of 1989.

☐ **January 1991.** *Huejotzingo Codex.* Dr. Xavier Noguez will submit final draft of scholarly article which will accompany the facsimile of the 1531 native American document.

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Schedule *(Cont. from p. 53)*

☐ **May 1991.** *Film Series*—*"Columbus Goes to the Movies."* A retrospective view of Christopher Columbus as seen by filmmakers from Europe, the United States, and the Americas. Organized by the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division (M/B/RS) of the Library in collaboration with the Organization of American States and the Library's Quincentenary Program.

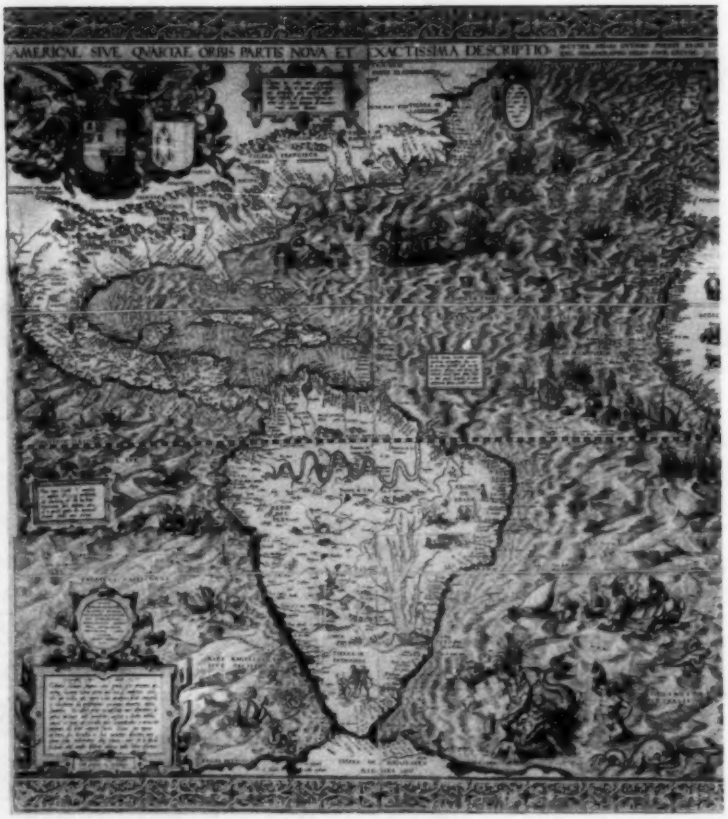
☐ **July 1991.** *Regional Educators' Institute.* Four regional institutes, modeled after the summer 1990 institute at the Library of Congress, to be held for teachers and librarians at the Newberry Library in Chicago; the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque; the University of California at Berkeley; and the Library of Congress. Organized by National History Day in collaboration with the Library of Congress, NEH, the Smithsonian Institution, WETA-TV, and the Federation of State Humanities Councils.

☐ **September–October 1991.** *Scholarly Conference*—*"Discovery: Who Discovers Whom and How Is That Knowledge Used."* Approximately 20 invited scholars will participate in this two- to three-day seminar, that will address topics related to the discovery theme; papers may be published.

☐ **September 1992.** *Major Exhibition*—*"Old World/New World: The Worlds of Columbus."* A selection of items by scholars and curators on the subjects of the Medieval World, Columbus, the New World, and the early contact period; to be displayed in the Madison Gallery space. An accompanying catalog will be prepared.

☐ **September–October 1992.** *Scholarly Conference*—*"What is America and Who Are Americans."* A two- to three-day conference with approximately 20 scholars participating; papers may be published.

☐ **October 1992.** *Major Exhibition*—*"Italian Americans in the U.S. West."* An ethnographic survey of Italian Americans in California, Washington, Oregon, and Nevada during the 19th and 20th centuries. Organized by the Library's American Folklife Center; exhibition to be at The Catholic University of America.



The Diego Gutiérrez map of 1562 was the first to use the word "California." (Geography and Map Division)

Facsimiles. To appear throughout the year: Huejotzingo Codex (1531); Oztoticpac Land Map (ca. 1540); Diego Gutiérrez map of America (1562); and Columbus Book of Privileges (1502).

Film Series—*"Images of Native America."* M/B/RS; date to be announced.

☐ **October 1993.** *Musical Presentation*—the first public performance of a piece commissioned by the Library's Music Division for the Quincentenary commemoration.

Film Series—*"Immigration and the New World Character."* M/B/RS; date to be announced.

☐ **January–February 1994.** *Major Exhibition*—*"The Changing Americas: A Point of Departure."* An exhibition addressing the themes of cultural pluralism in the Americas and the areas of knowledge within society during the past 500 years. Catalog to accompany exhibition with essays by scholars supporting and enhancing the exhibition themes. To be on display in the Thomas Jefferson Building.

Related projects and activities will be carried on throughout the Library of Congress during the five-year Quincentenary program. Examples are: small exhibits in some of the divisions; research publications to enhance scholarship of Library collections related to Columbus and cultural pluralism; literary programs; and traveling versions of the three major exhibitions to enable a wider public to benefit from the research results of the Quincentenary program.

—Helen Dalrymple

Educators' Institute to Explore "Discovery, Encounter and Exchange" In the Americas

For three weeks this coming July, 50 teachers and librarians from around the country will engage in an intellectual exploration of some of the issues surrounding the quincentenary of the Columbian voyages and the process of cultural adaptation and change that took place in the ensuing 500 years. With Library of Congress collection specialists and guest scholars, the participants will study global and cross-cultural perspectives related to the quincentennial commemoration. More specifically, they will be introduced to the 1992 National History Day theme, "Discovery, Encounter, Exchange in History: The Seeds of Change."

National History Day

The 1990 Quincentenary Educators' Institute at the Library of Congress is the first phase of a three-year plan for the 1992 National History Day competitions among secondary students, which will focus on themes related to the 500th anniversary year of the landfall of Christopher Columbus in the Western Hemisphere.

Founded in 1974 as a small, local program, National History Day has grown to encompass 49 states (there is no program in Hawaii) and the District of Columbia. Its purpose is to help students learn more about history by using the content and methods of social studies, language, literature, and the arts. Students make history come alive as their research leads to imaginative projects, original performances, media presentations, and essays.

National History Day has applied to the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) for a major grant to support the 1990 institute at the Library of Congress, as well as four regional institutes that are planned for summer 1991.

Goals and Content of the 1990 Institute

The July 1990 Library of Congress institute intends to accomplish four goals: (1) to be a model for the four regional institutes to be held in the summer of 1991; (2) to compile suggested bibliographies and facsimiles of significant primary materials from the Library of Congress collections; (3) to introduce teachers and librarians to the magnitude and richness of the Library's materials; and (4) to collaborate with public television (WETA-TV) to produce broadcast quality programming for teachers and librarians to stimulate students to address pivotal topics related to the Quincentenary.

Readings, lectures, field trips, discussions, and research in special Library of Congress collections will be scheduled for each morning and afternoon of the three-week institute. Each week will stress one aspect of the History Day theme for the 1991-1992 program year.

The first week of the institute will deal with the world (Asia, Africa, Europe, and the Western Hemisphere) prior to 1492; the second week will focus on "Encounter" (the clash of cultures); and the third week will discuss "Exchange" (the continuing process of exchange and adaptation, and the divergence between north and south in the Western Hemisphere).

Participant Selection

Participants for the three-week institute in 1990 will be selected from among the teachers whose students entered the 1989 national competition for History Day. The state presidents of the affiliate assembly of the American Association of School Librarians will furnish names of 25 librarians from each state whom the National History Day office will also invite to submit applications. For the summer 1991 regional institutes, the broadest possible outreach for applications will be undertaken, a process that is unfortunately impossible for the model 1990 institute because of time limitations.

The teacher applicants must designate a topic drawn from the institute outline which they will research in greater depth during the three-week course. They may write an interpretive essay, create a lesson plan or other classroom tool, or they may write a substantive research paper. The librarian applicants must indicate the specific library collection in which they would like to work on an extensive annotated bibliography or a descriptive outline for a school or community library program.

Fifty finalists will be selected by the directors of National History Day, the Library of Congress institute coordinator, and the Washington, D.C.-based teacher consultant. While 50 participants is a large group for an institute of this type, it is necessary that each state which comprises the National History Day network be represented, because each participant will lead a state History Day seminar or workshop as part of the dissemination process before the 1992 History Day is held.

The Educators' Institutes at the Library of Congress were initiated in response to the Librarian's desire to find a way to share the unparalleled

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Dr. Billington addresses guests at the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Hispanic Division. Other speakers included Jaime Fuster (left), Brantz Mayor, Lewis Hanke, and Cole Blasier.

Hispanic *(Cont. from p. 50)*
from approximately 150,000 to 500,000 volumes by 1952. The Luso-Hispanic collection today exceeds two million volumes.

The Hispanic Room was originally dedicated on Columbus Day, October 12, 1939. In his dedicatory address, Librarian of Congress Archibald MacLeish emphasized the oneness of the Americas and the need of Americans, both north and south, to appreciate their land for its own merits. He saw, in the Hispanic Room, a place where students of the Americas could follow the great Iberian tradition, that, with its ideas and its poetry, had populated "by far the greater part of these two continents." He closed his remarks by saying that the dedication of the Hispanic Room was a demonstration of the fact that in the Americas, "peopled by so many sufferings, so many races, the highest brotherhood is still the brotherhood of the human spirit and the true study is the study of the best."

Thanks to generous gifts of funds (such as Archer Huntington's) during the 1920s and 1930s, and the Library's own efforts, the Hispanic collection of book and non-book materials is the most comprehensive in the world. The Hispanic Division, through the efforts of Francisco Aguilera, then specialist in Hispanic culture, established the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape in 1942 as an integral part of the collections. This archive today contains audio and video recordings of over 600 Luso-Hispanic authors (seven of them Nobel Prize winners) reading their own works or being interviewed.

The Hispanic Division has initiated or cooperated in publishing numerous guides and basic research tools to the manuscript, sound recording, and book collections. Former chief Howard F. Cline (1952–1971) pioneered the multivolume *Handbook of Middle American Indians* (University of Texas Press, 1964–1975) and initiated the compilation of several editions of the *National Directory of Latin Americanists*. Another former chief, William F. Carter (1978–1983), vastly expanded the last edition of the directory and secured the Alfred Monday collection of Mexican manuscripts for the Library.

The primary roles of the division continue to be the development of the Spanish and Portuguese collections of the Library of Congress; the facilitation of their use by the Congress, other Federal agencies, and scholars; and the explanation and interpretation of their nature and content through published research tools. The division offers academic internships to United States students and, through the United States Information Service, a limited number of internships to foreign librarians. From the days of Lewis Hanke, the division has continued to work to improve communication among scholars interested in Spanish, Portuguese, Caribbean, and Latin American affairs. It welcomes all such researchers to use its facilities.

Avram *(Cont. from p. 50)*
Library data. Thus, a licensing plan was conceived so that distribution costs could be recovered through fees.

☐ **Licensing Plan.** The licensing agreement was to have been signed by the 100 or so MARC Distribution Service subscribers—that is, those who purchase tape subscriptions from the Library. Those subscribers would have been obliged to provide the Library with information and pay a fee for each of their customers which received more than a specified number of Library of Congress records in machine-readable form, according to Susan Tarr, chief of CDS. Those subscribers whose redistribution volume was categorized as minimal would have been required to make no reports and no

payment. A category of subscribers using the second largest amount of Library data would not be required to make payment or reporting of redistribution within the United States, and a third category, whose use and resale of Library of Congress data is carried out on the wholesale level, would have required both reporting and fee payment for U.S. as well as overseas operations.

Any U.S. library or other U.S. organization receiving Library of Congress data from a Library subscriber would be counted and reported under the agreement only if that library brought into its system more records than the specified wholesale threshold, which for the *Books All* service would have been 162,400 records per year.

The Library's reasons for including U.S. subscribers at any level under the licensing program was a concern regarding control of non-U.S. redistributions. The requirement for reporting redistributions was introduced because it was felt that a mechanism was needed to cover international subscribers who did not obtain Library of Congress MARC data directly from CDS. International subscribers would have an alternative source of Library of Congress data in U.S. organizations *not* purchasing their Library of Congress data from the Library, and would thereby avoid violating any explicit conditions for protecting the Library's non-U.S. copyright and cut off all revenues to the Library.

Mrs. Tarr stressed that redistribution of records meant actual physical transfer in machine-readable form into a library's local system; thus, a library connected to an external online system with all of the Library of Congress's data would only be charged for the number of Library of Congress records selected off the system to be used locally in machine-readable form. Similarly, a CD-ROM user would be counted only for Library of Congress records brought into the local system for use.

Licensing was an attempt to apportion previously uncounted and unrecovered costs of distributing the Library's bibliographic data according to a formula based on reuse of data. "Our expectations were modest. We projected only about $500,000 in total income, and most of that was expected from non-U.S. redistributions," Mrs. Tarr said.

Because the licensing plan was not carried out and usage fees were not implemented in 1990, costs had to be added to the base subscription price charged to each subscriber who receives the MARC service. Increased prices were the result of two other cost factors: (1) the decision to charge foreign subscribers the true postage differential for non-U.S. mailings, and (2) the inclusion of preliminary cataloging records in all the *BOOKS* files, increasing the size of those services by up to 100,000 records per year. Half the increase between 1989 and 1990 MARC subscription prices is based on these two factors, which were announced in July 1989; the remainder of the increase is the result of the costs which were to have been recovered through licensing.

☐ **Copyright Questions.** "There has been some confusion as to the Library's copyright status," Mrs. Avram said, and she explained that while the Library of Congress as a government agency cannot lay claim to copyright in the United States, it can do so outside U.S. borders. It was assumed, however, that through the use of a contract with U.S. MARC subscribers, the Library could require fees and reporting based on the use and distribution/redistributions of Library of Congress-created data in the United States.

☐ **International Background.** The Library of Congress was the national library that started international agreements and the Library intended the major thrust of its recently discussed licensing agreement to be international. By way of background, Mrs. Avram reminded listeners that she and former Deputy Librarian William J. Welsh went to the National Library of Canada in the early 1970s in order to ask the Canadian National Librarian to drop the copyright of the Canadian MARC Distribution Service records in order to sign a Canada-U.S. agreement with the Library whereby each national library would exchange the national imprint of its country with the other national library. The agreement between the Library of Congress and the National Library of Canada was the first such agreement signed and it made possible the exchange of records free of charge. Each library reserved the right to distribute the records of the other library in its country. Over the years such agreements were also signed by the Library of Congress with the British Library and the National Libraries of Australia, New Zealand, Norway, Chile, Venezuela, and Brazil.

"This was the golden age of the tradition of sharing," Mrs. Avram said, "but for economic reasons, in the early to mid-eighties, national libraries began to implement licensing fees for the redistribution of their bibliographic data. Unfortunately, the ideal of Universal Bibliographic Control and the tradition of worldwide sharing may have been taken over by economic realities."

The libraries that instituted fee systems included the national libraries of Japan, the United Kingdom, Denmark, and New Zealand, while others, including Canada, West Germany, and Australia, reported that they were considering such licensing programs for their records. The move toward increasing revenue through licensing agreements became so prevalent that the International MARC Network Committee sponsored by the Conference of Directors of National Libraries, both of which have a relationship to the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), has formulated a model contract. The

(Cont. on. p. 58)

Avram *(Cont. from p. 57)*
contract provides guidelines for both licensing and exchange agreements.

In recent years the Library of Congress signed another exchange agreement with the British Library. All use of records for internal purposes is free of charge. For distribution, however, any U.K. library wanting Library of Congress MARC records will become a customer of the Library of Congress. The British Library does the conversion of U.S. to U.K. format and is paid for that service. U.S. organizations wishing to purchase UKMARC records become customers of the British Library and, in that case, the Library of Congress performs the conversion of U.K. to U.S. format and is paid for the conversion service which is part of the price of the distribution of the U.K. records. The British Library then charges the U.S. customer according to their licensing agreement.

The arrangement with the National Diet Library of Japan is somewhat different in that it distributes its records via a Japanese publisher. The Library of Congress will receive the records free of charge and will convert the JAMARC records to USMARC. The Library of Congress will charge U.S. subscribers for the conversion service plus the cost of distribution. All the U.S. subscribers of the service will pay the Japanese publisher for the use of the records regardless of whether they are used for internal purposes or for distribution (online or batch).

☐ **Next Steps.** In her presentation, Mrs. Avram reiterated that there are two issues to be considered—and these should be considered separately and never confused—the first being the cost of distribution and the second the cost of cataloging.

☐ **Distribution Costs.** In late October, she reported, the Librarian of Congress requested a review by the Government Accounting Office of the Library's decision to include the previously uncounted costs in its prices and of its authority to achieve its return of cost plus 10 percent according to a distributed pricing or licensing plan.

Other aspects of the pricing problem must be examined, as well. A 1902 law makes it necessary for CDS sales to be projected as part of the Library's annual appropriations process. Any surplus funds realized from sales must be turned over to the U.S. Treasury and excessive distribution costs must be met out of appropriated funds. If appropriated projections are not met, funding is decreased by the shortfall. There is currently no way to bring revenues from a previous year into the current year to help support continuing production. There must also be a clearer definition of what the law means as to "costs of distribution," since practice has varied greatly over the past 87 years.

The Library must also have the authority to invest some amount of revenue in research and development so it has the flexibility to design new library products.

Mrs. Avram assured listeners that any fee-based service that would result from the current review process would be in accord with government guidelines for charges for products and government information, and that "there would be ample time for public notice, input, and comment from the library and information community."

☐ **Cataloging Costs.** Following these closing comments regarding the issue of distribution, Mrs. Avram turned her attention to the costs of cataloging.

"The Library's budget has risen only 13.8 percent in six years—which makes it impossible for the Library to even meet current inflationary costs," Mrs. Avram said.

Calculated by the size of Collections Services within the Library, Collections Services' budget will receive $123,000 less for acquisitions, $2.1 million less for cataloging and processing staff, and $600,000 less for Library of Congress participation in the national program for the preservation microfilming of brittle books and serials.

"We currently have a 16 percent vacancy rate," she said, "and current projections show that by the end of September 1990 we will have a 20.3 vacancy rate.

"If we buy fewer items, it follows that we catalog fewer items," she added. "It also follows that if we do not have the staff, we also catalog less."

Ironically, during this same period the Congress has mandated that the Library give highest priority to its arrearage problems. A study reveals that most of the 38 million items in the arrearage belong to Collections Services.

In planning the Library's 1991 budget, the Librarian of Congress has decided that the Library must move forward in both the cataloging of newly acquired material and the cataloging of the arrearage, Mrs. Avram said.

☐ **Cataloging Efficiencies.** Mrs. Avram discussed a number of ways being examined to simplify cataloging and described some actions which have been taken to solicit the thinking of others in the field. Meetings have been held with NCCP (National Coordinated Cataloging Program) catalogers, and with members of the Council on Library Resources' Bibliographic Services Study Committee. The Library is proposing significant changes for simplification of the International Standard Bibliographic Description. She also has asked several of the library associations, including ALA, to form small committees to discuss simplification of cataloging. OCLC has also offered to help and Mrs. Avram said she and her staff were evaluating their proposals. She assured the audience that Library of Congress catalogers will be searching both OCLC and RLIN for cataloging data for current and

arrearage materials to use for cataloging on the Library's system.

"We need each other in both practical and symbolic ways," Mrs. Avram told the librarians. "We all know that. We should not forget it. We at the Library of Congress certainly have not. Together we have made a difference in the advancement of knowledge in this country. Let us keep moving ahead together."

Educators *(Cont. from p. 55)*
resources of the institution with the broader educational community. The 1989 institute, whose focus was the Congress bicentennial, met with overwhelming acceptance on the part of the 30 teachers and librarians who participated. The 1990 institute will share the same goals: to make educators more aware of the availability of rich primary source materials that they can use to assist in teaching critical skills; and to provide teachers with training and professional opportunities to discuss the latest research and discovery of materials with scholars, historians, and primary source experts.

—Helen Dalrymple

Congressman Annunzio Views Shevchenko Exhibit Items

Congressman Frank Annunzio (D-Ill.) (left), chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on the Library, and Bohdan Yasinsky, Ukrainian area specialist, Library of Congress European Division, examine objects which were included in a recent display commemorating the 175th anniversary of the birth of Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's national poet.

The exhibit was on display in the Library's European Reading Room in November and December. Many of Shevchenko's works are among the more than 70,000 Ukrainian books in the Library's collections. Congressman Annunzio is a longtime supporter of human rights in Ukraine, and took a particular interest in the exhibit.

Update No. 2 Published To *USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data*

Update No. 2 to the *USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data* is now available. The update contains additions and changes to the format resulting from proposals which were considered by the American Library Association ALCTS/LITA/RASD Machine-Readable Bibliographic Information Committee (MARBI) at its 1989 meetings.

Highlighted in the second update to the *USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data* is information pertaining to fields, indicators, subfield codes, and fixed field elements and codes which were added or made obsolete as a result of the format integration proposal considered by MARBI at its July 1988 meeting. The information is included in the appropriate field description in a new section titled "Future"; such information will be incorporated later into the current USMARC specifications.

Prepared by the Library of Congress Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Update No. 2 may be purchased from the Library of Congress Cataloging Distribution Service for $25 per copy for U.S. subscribers and $30 for international subscribers. New subscribers to *USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data* may purchase a cumulative edition (consisting of the base text and Updates No. 1 and No. 2) for $100.

To order the publications, write: Library of Congress, Customer Services Section, Cataloging Distribution Service, Washington, DC 20541; or call (202) 707-6100; or FAX (202) 707-1334.

Conference on Library Automation Choices Is Set for February 22

Lessons learned in library automation will be the topic of the Second Conference on Making Library Automation Choices, sponsored by the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) and its network component, FEDLINK, at the Library of Congress on February 22.

(Cont. on p. 60)

Automation *(Cont. from p. 59)*

Sixteen librarians from across the country will focus on questions faced and decisions made by Federal libraries that have moved beyond the early stages of the high-tech revolution.

Organized for and presented by FEDLINK members, the conference offers a unique opportunity for librarians to profit from the experience of their peers. Initialisms and acronyms will run rife as speakers discuss the impact of their decisions to use CD, GAC, LAN, DataTrek, INNOVACQ, NOTIS, CLSI, Infobase, NOVELL, and other players in the library high-tech field.

The all-day conference will feature four panels examining the issues surrounding automation choices. The first panel, on the topic "Planning for New Automation—Challenges and Strategies," will discuss new products and systems, while various efforts to expand beyond the walls of the library will be presented in a session titled "Reaching Out—Interfacing with the Broader Community."

The third panel's topic will be "Lessons Learned from First Generation Automation," followed by a session titled "Migrating—Second Generation Automation," in which panelists will discuss their decisions to move from an existing type of automation to something new and better—or merely different.

Organizers plan to publish a summary of the proceedings that will be distributed to FEDLINK members and others upon request.

The conference will meet in the Mumford Room of the James Madison Memorial Building from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. (sign-in at 9 a.m.).

Registration is free, but reservations must be made with FLICC/FEDLINK no later than Monday, February 12, by calling (202) 707-6454 or telefaxing (202) 707-2171. For additional information, contact conference coordinators Patti Fields or Bruce Miller at (202) 707-6454.

Poet Dolores Kendrick to Read at Library For Black History Month

Howard Nemerov, Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry, introduces poet Reed Whittemore in the new "cabaret setting" for the Library's literary season on December 7. The Library's Poetry and Literary Program is using the cabaret format while the Coolidge Auditorium is closed for renovation. The cabaret will be set up in the Montpelier Room for the reading by Dolores Kendrick on February 15.

Poet Dolores Kendrick will read from her work in celebration of Black History Month on Thursday, February 15, in the Montpelier Room on the sixth floor of the James Madison Memorial Building. The reading is presented under the auspices of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund and will begin at 6:00 p.m. Tickets are not required.

Ms. Kendrick, who attended Dunbar High School in Washington, D.C., says she owes something of her writing talent to "the extraordinary black teachers who were the seed of my education there." She has taught in Honolulu, Hawaii; Belfast, Northern Ireland (on a Fulbright fellowship); Shanghai, China; Barcelona, Spain; and in public schools in the District of Columbia. She now teaches at Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire.

In 1988 Ms. Kendrick received a National Endowment for the Arts Award which allowed her to complete her third collection, *The Women of Plums*, poems in the voices of slave women. Her other collections of poetry are *Through the Ceiling* and *Now is the Thing to Praise.*

Court Decision

In a recent decision, a judge of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia decided that the Library was entitled to summary judgment in a case involving the non-selection of an outside applicant for an illustrator's position in the Federal Research Division (FRD). See *Simmons* v. *Billington*, Civil Action Nos. 88-2106, et seq., November 9, 1989.

The plaintiff had claimed that she was not hired as an illustrator because of discrimination based on race. Eleven applicants, including the plaintiff, had been found minimally qualified for the position. The selecting official interviewed all the minimally qualified candidates, examined their portfolios, and then

recommended four applicants, all caucasian, for the position. Eventually two of these candidates were hired. The selecting official concluded that the plaintiff had less demonstrated graphics art production experience than did the recommended selectees.

The plaintiff filed administrative complaints with the Library's Equal Employment Opportunity Complaints Office, and, when they were not resolved in her favor, filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court. After the close of discovery, the Library filed a motion for summary judgment contending that no genuine material issue existed for trial. The district court agreed, finding that the plaintiff had failed to present any material facts to demonstrate that the proffered reasons for her nonselection were merely pretextual or that the defendant acted as a result of a discriminatory motive.

CNLIA Meeting Report

A national policy on permanent paper and how to keep association archives were two of the main subjects discussed at the semiannual meeting of the Council of National Library and Information Associations (CNLIA) in New York City on December 1, 1989.

Attention was called to Senate Joint Resolution 57 and House Joint Resolution 226, both intended to establish a national policy on permanent paper. The use of acid-free paper in all publications would facilitate preservation and save funds now required to rehabilitate brittle books.

The main program, titled "Association Archives: How to Get Started, Where to Go," was chaired by Adele Lerner, archivist, Cornell Medical Center. She emphasized that there must be a continuity of maintenance, if an archive is to be of value. Gregory Hunter, archivist, ITT Corporation, discussed the comparative merits of keeping archives in-house or in a depository. Amy Doherty, university archivist, Syracuse University Library, pointed out that records must be classified as active, semi-active, or inactive, before placement in an archive.

The Council noted with sadness the death of John T. Corrigan, CFX, executive director of the Catholic Library Association, who had served CNLIA for more than a decade.

—Theodore Wiener

Folklife Center Presents Hair Braiding Workshop

"Cornrows and Braids," a free workshop on contemporary hair braiding, will be presented by the American Folklife Center on Thursday, February 15, 12:30-2:30 p.m., in the West Dining Room of the James Madison Memorial Building (LM 621).

The program is sponsored by the American Folklife Center in conjunction with the Library of Congress celebration of Black History Month. For more information call Magdalena Jannotta, (202) 707-6590.

Display Honors Czech Writer Karel Capek

"Karel Capek: Czech Writer for Democracy and Humanism" is the theme of a display in the Library of Congress European Reading Room. The display commemorates the 100th anniversary of the birth (on January 9, 1890) of Capek, the best known and most translated Czech writer of the 20th century.

Books, photographs, and illustrations selected for the display show the versatility of Karel Capek, whose literary talent found its expression in many genres, including fiction, drama, travel books, detective stories, and essays.

The European Reading Room hours are Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., and the display runs through March 9.

Register Testifies At Senate Hearing On Moral Rights

Colorization of pre-existing black and white films was the most contentious issue debated at a hearing on moral rights in the performing arts before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights, and Trademarks at which Register of Copyrights Ralph Oman was the lead witness.

Altering motion pictures, especially colorizing them, became, depending on who was testifying, either the right of the owner of the film and a boon to video consumers, or a sacrilege committed against the creators of classic works of art.

The subcommittee was not considering specific new legislation, but in his testimony Mr. Oman described for the senators several difficult issues that might obstruct new moral rights legislation: (1) who should benefit from new moral rights? should corporations which claim authorship under a work-made-for-hire agreement benefit?; (2) should all moral rights beneficiaries enjoy the same rights of attribution and integrity?; (3) if an author sues and claims damage to his honor or reputation, what standards of proof should Congress require?; (4) how should these additional moral rights be limited? what about good-faith restorations of works of art? should the removal of works of art incorporated in buildings be exempt?; (5) should these moral rights be waivable or transferrable?; and (6) should the moral rights be retroactive?

The October 24 hearing was the third in a series on moral rights. It was scheduled by Senator Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), the chairman of the subcommittee, to focus on moral rights in films, television, and other performing arts.

STAFF NEWS

Concerts, Carol Sing Enliven Holidays

The 1989 holiday season at the Library of Congress was full of music and good cheer as staff organizations presented several traditional programs.

The Library of Congress Welfare and Recreation Association (WRA) Choral Society gave its annual noontime Christmas concert on December 14 in the Mumford Room, under the direction of Samuel Perryman, Subject Cataloging Division. On December 19 the Choral Society made its yearly yuletide caroling visits to the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped at the Library's Taylor Street Annex and the nearby Columbia Senior Citizens Center.

The Library of Congress Chorale presented its 18th annual Christmas concert in five different languages at noon on December 19 in the Great Hall Gallery, with Geoffrey Simon of the Copyright Examining Division conducting. Joining the chorale was a brass quartet which included Robert Fritz and Daniel Haverstock, also of the Copyright Examining Division.

A multitude of staff members, many with their children, attended the annual Carol Sing in the Great Hall on December 20. Mr. Perryman and WRA Choral Society president Reba Barnes presided over the program which included sing-alongs, a holiday parade, a rousing rendition of the "Twelve Days of Christmas," and a visit from Santa.

The audience was greeted by Librarian of Congress James H. Billington, who extended a special welcome to the visiting retirees and Librarian of Congress Emeritus Daniel J. Boorstin and Mrs. Boorstin. Leo Anderson, a retiree from the

(Cont. on p. 63)

After presenting a colorful holiday parade, a group of "storybook characters" (played by Library staff members and friends) sing along at the annual Carol Sing in the Great Hall.

Library employees and their children await the arrival of Santa Claus at the annual Carol Sing.

STAFF NEWS

Concerts *(Cont. from p. 62)*
Descriptive Cataloging Division, offered holiday greetings on behalf of the retirees, and WRA president Juanita Betts spoke for WRA.

Children and adults were delighted by the holiday parade of storybook characters coordinated by Ruth Person, Jennifer Smith, Alecia Dickens, and Wilma Henry of the Fiscal

The Library of Congress Chorale

Control Section of the Copyright Office. Surprise guests included: Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer (James Wilder, formerly of the Photoduplication Service); Beemer the Red Clown (Beatriz Mayoral, Preservation Office); Twinkle the Clown (Patricia Benson, Copyright Office); and O.G. Readmore (Chris Suggs, Copyright Office).

Geoffrey Simon directed the audience in the singing of the "Twelve Days of Christmas." Library officials creatively portrayed each of the twelve days aided by props and acting, with Dr. Billington leading as the "partridge in a pear tree."

The Carol Sing took place around a beautiful Christmas tree in the center of the Great Hall which was decorated by staff members from the Architect of the Capitol office and WRA officers Juanita Betts, Gwen Bailey, and Reba Barnes.

Program coordinator Reba Barnes commented that, "the great success of these events was achieved thanks to the hard work of the volunteers who performed; the Printing Unit, which published our holiday announcements and programs; and the supporters of the WRA."

Information Forums In February

The Library of Congress Professional Association (LCPA) invites all interested persons to participate in the following Information Forums in February. Information Forums are open to the public and meet on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 12:10 to 12:40 p.m. unless otherwise noted. Everyone is welcome to bring a brown bag lunch.

February 1—Publications Forum: "Launching *The Gazette*," Gail Fineburg, editor, *The Gazette*, Office of Communications. Room LM 642, 11:30 a.m.

February 6—Performing Arts: "Computer-Encoded Music" (with sound recordings) Paul Jones, classifier/shelflister, Law Library. Room LM 642.

February 13—Soviet and East European Studies: "To See Russia Again" (with slides) Boris Boguslavsky, civil engineering analyst, Federal Research Division. Room LM 407, 11:30 a.m.

February 15—Ethnic Studies Forum: "An Educational Stepchild: Howard University and the New Deal, 1933–1945," Clifford L. Muse, Jr., Howard University archivist, Moorland-Spingarn Research Center. Room LM 653.

February 15—Literature Forum: "'Women of Plums': A Discussion of the Poetry of Dolores Kendrick" (as an adjunct to her reading from her works on the evening of February 15). Room LJ 204 (European Division Conference Room, Northwest Pavilion).

Disability Awareness Day Rescheduled in February

Disability Awareness Day at the Library of Congress, originally set for December 12 and canceled due to snow, will take place on Monday, February 12, in the Mumford Room.

Lauro S. Halstead, M.D., director of the Post-Polio Program at the National Rehabilitation Hospital in Washington, D.C., will speak on the topic, "Physical Disabilities and Employment at the Library in the '90s," from 9:15 to 10:15 a.m.

Author and public affairs advisor Hugh G. Gallagher will present a talk titled, "Disabled People Power—A New Force in Town," from 1:30 to 2:30 p.m.

A sign language interpreter for the hearing impaired will be available. For more information contact Bill Haig, Targeted Recruitment Division, ext. 76361 (voice), or ext. 76362 (TDD).

Correction

In the photo on page 11 of the LC *Information Bulletin*, January 1, 1990, the woman identified as Margaret Tappan is Dorothy Detrick.

Staff Carpool Locator

Rider/driver seeks to join carpool from Camp Springs, Md., area (Andrews Air Force Base, Allentown Road). Flexitime. Call Karla, ext. 78785.

From The Collections

"America," ca. 1570, by the Dutch cartographer Abraham Ortelius, in his Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. *One of numerous items to be displayed in the 1992 exhibit "Old World/ New World: The Worlds of Columbus," during the Library's commemoration of the Columbus Quincentenary. (Geography and Map Division)*

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